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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1782.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;

General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is good reason to believe, that there are many Deserters from the Continental Army, who, from a conviction of their errors, and from finding themselves deluded by false promises, would willingly return to their colours, were they not apprehensive of that punishment which is justly due to their crimes: Therefore, from motives of humanity, and in order to give all such an opportunity of returning to the service of their country, I have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, offering free Pardon to all Deserters; as well those who may have joined the enemy as others, who shall deliver themselves up to any Continental Officer, on or before the first day of June next.

But I think it necessary at the same time to declare, that all those who neglect to embrace the terms now offered, and are hereafter apprehended, may expect the most exemplary punishment.

Given at Head-Quarters, in Philadelphia, this eighth day of February, 1782.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
TENCH TILGHMAN, A. D. C.

[*The Printers in the different States are requested to publish the above.*]

Common Sense, continued from our last.

To the PEOPLE of AMERICA.

On the Expences, Arrangements and Disbursements for carrying on the War, and finishing it with Honour and Advantage.

WHEN any necessity or occasion has pointed out the convenience of addressing the public, I have never made it a consideration whether the subject was popular or unpopular, but whether it was right or wrong; for that which is right will become popular, and that which is wrong, though by mistake it may obtain the cry or fashion of the day, will soon lose the power of delusion, and sink into disesteem.

A remarkable instance of this happened in the case of Silas Deane; and I mention this circumstance with the greater ease, because the poison of his hypocrisy spread over the whole country, and every man, almost without exception, thought me wrong in opposing him. The best friends I then had, except Mr. Laurens, stood at a distance, and this tribute, which is due to his constancy, I pay to him with respect, and that the readier, because he is not here to hear it. If it reaches him in his imprisonment, it will afford him an agreeable reflection.

"*As he rose like a rocket, he would fall like the stick,*" is a metaphor which I applied to Mr. Deane in the first piece which I published respecting him, and he has exactly fulfilled the description. The credit he so unjustly obtained from the public, he lost in almost as short a time. The delusion perished as it fell, and he soon saw himself stripped of popular support. His more intimate acquaintance began to doubt and to desert him long before he left America, and at his departure he saw himself the object of general suspicion. When arrived in France, he endeavoured to effect by treason what he had failed to accomplish by fraud. His plans, schemes and projects, together with his expectation of being sent to Holland to negociate a loan of money, had all miscarried. He then began traducing and accusing America of every crime, which could injure her reputation. "That she was a ruined country; "that she only meant to make a tool of France, to get "what money she could out of her, and then to leave her, "and accommodate with Britain." Of all which, and much more, Colonel Laurens and myself, when in France, informed Dr. Franklin, who had not before heard of it. And to compleat the character of a traitor, he has, by letters to this country since, some of which, in his own hand writing, are now in the possession of Congress, used every expression and argument in his power to injure the reputation of France, and to advise America to renounce her alliance, and surrender up her independence. * Thus, in France, he abuses America, and in his letters to America he abuses France; and is endeavouring to create disunion between the two countries. by the same arts of double-dealing by which he caused dissensions among the Commissioners in Paris, and distractions in America. But his life has been fraud, and his character is that of a plodding, plotting, cringing mercenary, capable of any disguise that suited his purpose. His final detection has very happily cleared up those mistakes, and removed those uneasinesses, which his unprincipled conduct occasioned. Every one now sees him in the same light; for towards friends or enemies he acted with the same deception and injustice, and his name, like that of *Arnold*, ought now to be forgotten among us. As this is the first time I have mentioned him since my return from France, it is my intention it shall be the last.---From this digression, which for several reasons I thought necessary to give, I now proceed to the purport of my address.

I consider the war of America against Britain as the country's war, the public's war, or the war of the people in their own behalf, for the security of their natural rights, and the protection of their own property. It is not the war of Congress, the war of the Assemblies, or the war of Government, in any line whatever. The country first, by a mutual compact, resolved to defend their rights and maintain their independance, *at the hazard of their lives and fortunes.* They elected their Representatives, by whom they appointed their members to Congress, and said, *act you for us, and we will support you.* This is the true ground and principle of the war on the part of America, and, consequently, there remains nothing to do, but for every one to fulfil his obligation.

It was next to impossible that a new country, engaged in a new undertaking, could set off systematically right at first. She saw not the extent of the struggle she was involved in, neither could she avoid the beginning. She supposed every step she took, and every resolution she formed, would bring her enemy to reason, and close the contest. Those failing, she was forced into new measures; and these, like the former, being fitted to her expectations, and failing in their turn, left her continually unprovided and without system. The enemy likewise was induced to prosecute the war, from the temporary expedients we adopted for carrying it on. We were continually expecting to see their credit exhausted, and they were looking to see our currency fail; and thus, between their watching us and we them, the hopes of both have been deceived, and the childishness of the expectation has served to encrease the expence.

Yet who, through this wilderness of error, has been to blame? where is the man who can say, the fault has not in part been his? They were the natural unavoidable errors of the day. They were the errors of a whole country, which nothing but experience could detect, and time remove. Neither could the circumstances of America admit of system, till either the paper currency was fixed or laid aside. No calculation of finance could be made on a medium falling without reason, and fluctuating without rule.

But there is one error which might have been prevented, and was not; and as it is not my custom to flatter, but to serve mankind, I will speak it freely. It certainly was the duty of every assembly on the continent to have known, at all times, what was the condition of its treasury, and to have ascertained at every period of depreciation, how much the real worth of the taxes fell short of their nominal value. This knowledge, which might have been easily gained, would have enabled them to have kept their constituents well informed, which is one of the greatest duties of representation. They ought to have studied and calculated the expences of the war, the quota of each State, and the consequent proportion that would fall on each man's property for his defence; and this must easily have shewn to them, that a tax of an hundred pounds could not be paid by a bushel of apples or an hundred of flour, which was often the case two or three years ago. But instead of this, which would have been plain and upright dealing, the little line of temporary popularity, the feather of an hour's duration, was too much pursued; and in this involved condition of things, every State, for the want of a little thinking, or a little information, supposed that it supported the whole expences of the war, when in fact it fell, by the time the tax was levied and collected, above three fourths short of its own quota.

Impressed with a sense of the danger to which the country was exposed by this lax method of doing business, and the prevailing errors of the day, I published, last October was a twelvemonth, *The Crisis Extraordinary*, on the revenues of America, and the yearly expence of carrying on the war. My estimation of the latter, together with the civil list of Congress, and the civil list of the several States, was Two Million Pounds sterling, which is very nearly Nine Millions of Dollars.

Since that time, Congress have gone into a calculation, and have estimated the expences of the war department and the civil list of Congress (exclusive of the civil list of the several governments) at Eight Millions of Dollars; and as the remaining million will be fully sufficient for the civil list of the several States, the two calculations are exceedingly near each other.

This sum of Eight Millions of Dollars they have called upon the States to furnish, and their quotas are as follows, which I shall preface with the resolution itself.

By the United States in Congress assembled,
October 30th, 1781.

RESOLVED,

THAT the respective States be called upon to furnish the Treasury of the United States with their quotas of eight millions of dollars, for the war department and civil list for the ensuing year, to be paid quarterly, in equal proportions, the first payment to be made on the first day of April next.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of a member from each State, be appointed to apportion to the several States the quota of the above sum.

November 2d.

The Committee, appointed to ascertain the proportions of the several States of the monies to be raised for the expences of the ensuing year, report the following resolutions:

That the sum of Eight Millions of Dollars, as required to be raised by the resolutions of the 30th of October last, be paid by the States in the following proportion.

New-Hampshire,	373,598
Massachusetts.	1307,596
Rhode-Island,	216,684
Connecticut	747,196
New-York	373,598
New-Jersey	485,679
Pennsylvania,	1120,794
Delaware,	112,085
Maryland,	933,996
Virginia,	1307,594
North-Carolina,	612,677
South-Carolina,	373,598
Georgia	24,905
	8,000,000 Dollars.

Resolved,

That it be recommended to the several States to lay taxes for raising their quotas of money for the United States, separate from those laid for their own particular use.

On these resolutions I shall offer several remarks.

First. On the sum itself, and the ability of the country.

Secondly. On the several quotas, and the nature of a union. And

Thirdly. On the manner of collection and expenditure.

First. On the sum itself, and the ability of the country. As I know my own calculation is as low as possible, and as the sum called for by Congress, according to their calculation, agrees very nearly therewith, I am sensible it cannot possibly be lower. Neither can it be done for that, unless there is ready money to go to market with; and even in that case, it is only by the utmost management and œconomy that it can be made to do.

By the accounts which were laid before the British parliament last spring, it appeared that the charge of only subsisting, that is feeding, their army in America, cost annually Four Millions Pounds sterling, which is very nearly Eighteen Millions of Dollars. Now if, for Eight Millions, we can feed, clothe, arm, provide for and pay an army sufficient for our defence, the very comparison shows that the money must be well laid out.

It may be of some use, either in debate or conversation, to attend to the progress of the expences of an army, because it will enable us to see on what part any deficiency will fall.

The first thing is, to feed them and provide for the sick.

Secondly, to clothe them.

Thirdly, to arm and furnish them.

Fourthly, to provide means for removing them from place to place. And,

Fifthly, to pay them.

The first and second are absolutely necessary to them as men. The third and fourth are equally as necessary to them as an army. And the fifth is their just due. Now if the sum which shall be raised should fall short, either by the several acts of the States for raising it, or by the manner of collecting it, the deficiency will fall on the fifth head, the soldiers pay, which would be defrauding them, and eternally disgracing ourselves. It would be a blot on the Councils, the country, and the revolution of America, and a man would hereafter be ashamed to own he had any hand in it.

But if the deficiency should be still shorter, it would next fall on the fourth head, *the means of removing the army from place to place*; and in this case, the army must either stand still where it can be of no use, or seize on horses, carts, waggons, or any means of transportation it can lay hold of; and in this instance the country suffers. In short, every attempt to do a thing for less than it can be done for, is sure to become at last both a loss and a dishonour.

But the country cannot bear it say some. This has been the most expensive doctrine that ever was held out, and cost America millions of money for nothing. Can the country bear to be over-run, ravaged and ruined by an enemy, which will immediately follow where defence is wanting, and defence will ever be wanting where sufficient revenues are not provided. But this is only one part of the folly. The second is, that when the danger comes, invited in part by our not preparing against it, we have been obliged, in a number of instances, to expend double the sums, to do that which at first might have been done for half the money. But this is not all. A third mischief has been, that grain of all sorts, flour, beef, fodder, horses, carts, waggons, or whatever was absolutely or immediately wanted, have been taken without pay. Now, I ask, why was all this done, but from that extremely weak and expensive doctrine, *that the country could not bear it?* that is, that she could not bear, in the first instance, that which would have saved her twice as much at last; or, in proverbial language, that she could not bear to pay a penny to save a pound; the consequence of which has been, that she has paid a pound for a penny. Why are there so many unpaid certificates in almost every man's hands, but from the parsimony of not providing sufficient revenues? Besides, the doctrine contradicts itself; because, if the whole country cannot bear it, how is it possible that a part should; and yet this has been the case: For those things have been had, and they must be had; but the misfortune is, they have been had in a very unequal manner and upon expensive credit,

* Mr. William Marshal, of this city, formerly a pilot, who had been taken at sea and carried to England, and got from thence to France, brought over letters from Mr. Deane to America, one of which was directed to "*Robert Morris, Esq.*" Mr. Morris sent it unopened to Congress, and advised Mr. Marshal to deliver the others there, which he did. The letters were of the same purport with those which have been already published under the signature of *S. Deane*, to which they had frequent reference.

whereas with ready money they might have been purchaſed for half the price, and no body diſtreſſed.

But there is another thought which ought to ſtrike us, which is,----How is the army to bear the want of food, cloathing and other neceſſaries? The man who is at home can turn himſelf a thouſand ways, and find as many means of eaſe, convenience or relief: But a ſoldier's life admits of none of thoſe: Their wants cannot be ſupplied from themſelves: For an army, though it is the defence of a State, is at the ſame time the child of a country, and muſt be provided for in every thing.

And laſtly, The doctrine is falſe. There are not three millions of people, in any part of the univerſe, who live ſo well, or have ſuch a fund of ability as in America. The income of a common labourer, who is induſtrious, is equal to that of the generality of tradeſmen in England. In the mercantile line, I have not heard of one who could be ſaid to be a bankrupt ſince the war began, and in England they have been without number. In America almoſt every farmer lives on his own lands, and in England not one in a hundred does. In ſhort, it ſeems as if the poverty of that country had made them furious, and they were determined to riſk all to recover all.

Yet, notwithſtanding thoſe advantages on the part of America, true it is, that had it not been for the operation of taxes for our neceſſary defence, we had ſunk into a ſtate of ſloth and poverty: For there was more wealth loſt by neglecting to till the earth in the years 1776, 77 and 78, than the quota of the tax amounts to. That which is loſt by neglect of this kind, is loſt for ever; whereas that which is paid, and continues in the country, returns to us again; and at the ſame time that it provides us with defence, it operates not only as a ſpur but as a premium to our induſtry.

I ſhall now proceed to the ſecond head, viz. ON THE SEVERAL QUOTAS, AND THE NATURE OF A UNION.

There was a time when America had no other bond of union, than that of common intereſt and affection. The whole country flew to the relief of Boſton, and, making her cauſe their own, participated her cares and adminiſtred to her wants. The fate of war, ſince that day, has carried the calamity in a ten-fold proportion to the ſouthward; but in the mean time the union has been ſtrengthened by a legal compact of the States, jointly and ſeverally ratified, and that which before was choice, or the duty of affection, is now likewiſe the duty of legal obligation.

The union of America is the foundation-ſtone of her independence; the rock on which it is built; and is ſomething ſo ſacred in her conſtitution, that we ought to watch every word we ſpeak, and every thought we think, that we injure it not, even by miſtake. When a multitude, extended, or rather ſcattered, over a continent, in the manner we are, mutually agree to form one common centre whereon the whole ſhall move, to accompliſh a particular purpoſe, all parts muſt act together and alike, or act not at all, and a ſtoppage in any one is a ſtoppage of the whole, at leaſt for a time.

Thus the ſeveral States have ſent Repreſentatives to aſſemble together in Congreſs, and they have empowered that body, which thus becomes their centre, and are no other than themſelves in repreſentation, to conduct and manage the war, while their conſtituents at home attend to the domeſtic cares of the country, their internal legiſlation, their farms, profeſſions or employments: For it is only by reducing complicated things to method and orderly connection that they can be underſtood with advantage, or purſued with ſucceſs.---Congreſs, by virtue of this delegation, eſtimates the expence, and apportions it out to the ſeveral parts of the empire according to their ſeveral abilities; and here the debate muſt end, becauſe each State has already had its voice, and the matter has undergone its whole portion of argument, and can no more be altered by any particular State, than a law of any State, after it has paſſed, can be altered by an individual. For with reſpect to thoſe things which immediately concern the union, and for which the union was purpoſely eſtabliſhed and is intended to ſecure, each State is to the United States what each individual is to the State he lives in. And it is on this grand point, this movement upon one centre, that our exiſtence as a nation, our happineſs as a people, and our ſafety as individuals, depend.

It may happen that ſome State or other may be ſomewhat over or under rated, but this cannot be much. The experience which has been had upon the matter has nearly aſcertained their ſeveral abilities. But even in this caſe, it can only admit of an appeal to the United States, but cannot authoriſe any State to make the alteration itſelf, any more than our internal government can admit an individual to do ſo in the caſe of an act of aſſembly; for if one State can do it, then may another do the ſame, and the inſtant this is done the whole is undone.

Neither is it ſuppoſeable that any ſingle State can be a judge of all the comparative reaſons which may influence the collective body in quotaing out the continent. The circumſtances of the ſeveral States are frequently varying, occaſioned by the accidents of war and commerce, and it will often fall upon ſome to help others, rather beyond what their exact proportion at another time might be; but even this aſſiſtance is as naturally and politically included in the idea of a union, as that of any particular aſſigned proportion; becauſe we know not whoſe turn it may be next to want aſſiſtance; for which reaſon, that is the wiſeſt State which ſets the beſt example.

Though in matters of bounden duty and reciprocal affection, it is rather a degeneracy from the honeſty and ardour of the heart to admit any thing ſelfiſh to partake in the government of our conduct, yet in caſes where our duty, our affections, and our intereſt all coincide, it may be of ſome uſe to obſerve their union. The United States will become heir to an extenſive quantity of vacant land, and their ſeveral titles to ſhares and quotas thereof will naturally be adjuſted according to their relative quotas during the war, excluſive of that inability which may unfortunately ariſe to any State by the enemy holding poſſeſſion of a part; but as this is a cold matter of intereſt, I paſs it by, and proceed to my third head, viz.

ON THE MANNER OF COLLECTION AND EXPENDITURE.

It hath been our error, as well as our misfortue, to blend the affairs of each State, eſpecially in money matters, with thoſe of the United States; whereas it is to our eaſe, convenience and intereſt to keep them ſeparate. The expences of the United States for carrying on the war, and the expences of each State for its own domeſtic government, are diſtinct things, and to involve them is a ſource of perplexity and a cloak for fraud. I love method, becauſe I ſee and am convinced of its beauty and advantage. It is that which makes all buſineſs eaſy and underſtood, and without which every thing becomes embarraſſed and difficult.

There are certain powers which the people of each State have delegated to their legiſlative and executive bodies, and there are other powers which the people of every State have delegated to Congreſs, among which is that of conducting the war, and, conſequently, of managing the expences attending it; for how elſe can that be managed, which concerns every State, but by a delegation from each. When a State has furniſhed its quota, it has an undoubted right to know how it has been applied, and it is as much the duty of Congreſs to inform the State of the one, as it the duty of the State to provide the other.

In the reſolution of Congreſs already recited, it is recommended to the ſeveral States *to lay taxes for raiſing their quotas of money for the United States, ſeparate from thoſe laid for their own particular uſe.*

This is a moſt neceſſary point to be obſerved, and the diſtinction ſhould follow all the way through. They ſhould be levied, paid and collected ſeparately, and kept ſeparate in every inſtance. Neither have the civil officers of any State, or the government of that State, the leaſt right to touch that money which the people pay for the ſupport of their army and the war, any more than Congreſs has to touch that which each State raiſes for its own uſe.

This diſtinction will naturally be followed by another. It will occaſion every State to examine nicely into the expences of its civil liſt, and to regulate, reduce and bring it into better order than it has hitherto been; becauſe the money for that purpoſe muſt be raiſed apart, and accounted for to the public ſeparately. But while the monies of both were blended, the neceſſary nicety was not obſerved, and the poor ſoldier, who ought to have been the firſt, was the laſt who was thought of.

Another convenience will be, that the people, by paying the taxes ſeparately, will know what they are for; and will likewiſe know that thoſe which are for the defence of the country will ceaſe with the war, or ſoon after. For although, as I have before obſerved, the war is their own, and for the ſupport of their own rights and the protection of their own property, yet they have the ſame right to know that they have to pay, and it is the want of not knowing that is often the cauſe of diſſatisfaction.

This regulation of keeping the taxes ſeparate has given riſe to a regulation in the office of finance, by which it is directed,

"That the receivers ſhall, at the end of every month, make out an exact account of the monies received by them reſpectively, during ſuch month, ſpecifying therein the names of the perſons from whom the ſame ſhall have been received, the dates and the ſums; which account they ſhall reſpectively cauſe to be publiſhed in one of the newspapers of the State; to the end that every citizen may know how much of the monies collected from him, in taxes, is tranſmitted to the treaſury of the United States for the ſupport of the war; and alſo, that it may be known what monies have been at the order of the Superintendant of Finance. It being proper and neceſſary, that in a free country the people ſhould be as fully informed of the adminiſtration of their affairs as the nature of things will admit."

It is an agreeable thing to ſee a ſpirit of order and œconomy taking place, after ſuch a ſeries of errors and difficulties. A government or an adminiſtration, who means and acts honeſtly, has nothing to fear, and conſequently has nothing to conceal; and it would be of uſe if a monthly or quarterly account was to be publiſhed, as well of the expenditures as of the receipts. Eight millions of dollars muſt be huſbanded with an exceeding deal of care to make it do, and therefore, as the management muſt be reputable, the publication would be ſerviceable.

I have heard of petitions which have been preſented to the Aſſembly of this State (and probably the ſame may have happened in other States) praying to have the taxes lowered. Now the only way to keep taxes low is, for the United States to have ready money to go to market with; and tho' the taxes to be raiſed for the preſent year will fall heavy, and there will naturally be ſome difficulty in paying them, yet the difficulty, in proportion as money ſpreads about the country, will every day grow leſs, and in the end we ſhall ſave ſome millions of dollars by it. We ſee what a bitter, revengeful enemy we have to deal with, and any expence is cheap compared to their mercileſs paw. We have ſeen the unfortunate Carolineans hunted like partridges on the mountains, and it is only by providing means for our defence that we ſhall not be in the ſame condition. When we think or talk about taxes, we ought to recollect that we lie down in peace, and ſleep in ſafety; that we can follow our farms or ſtores, or other occupations, in proſperous tranquility; and that theſe inеſtimable bleſſings are procured to us by the taxes that we pay. In this view, our taxes are properly our inſurance-money; they are what we pay to be made ſafe, and in ſtrict policy are the beſt money we can lay out.

It was my intention to offer ſome remarks on the impoſt law of *five per cent.* recommended by Congreſs, and to be eſtabliſhed as a fund for the payment of the loan-office certificates and other debts of the United States; but I have already extended my piece beyond my intention. And as this fund will make our ſyſtem of finance compleat, and is ſtrictly juſt, and conſequently requires nothing but honeſty to do it, there needs but little to be ſaid upon it.

Philad. March 5, 1782. C. S.

[As this is on an intereſting ſubject, the author requeſts the ſeveral printers throughout the United States to give it a place in their papers, without dividing it.]

N E W - Y O R K, *February 18.*

The privateer ſchooner Shark, captain ----, returned from a cruiſe laſt Thurſday night: ſix days ago he took the ſchooner Polly, captain Addiſon, from Potowmack, for St. Croix, with 50 hogſheads of tobacco, and ordered her for this port, but ſhe is not yet arrived.

Captain ----- ran a brig aſhore in the Cheſapeake, but could not get her off; however he made ſhift to obtain 10 or 12 hogſheads of her tobacco, amidſt a hot fire of cannon and ſmall arms.

Feb. 23. On Thurſday arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Savage, in fifteen days from Charleſtown, South-Carolina; by her we learn, that the King's troops in that province are very healthy, amply ſupplied with proviſions, and by no means diſconcerted at the return of the rebel General Greene. By the lateſt accounts received at Charleſtown from Savannah and St. Auguſtine, the troops and inhabitants of thoſe places are in a ſimilar ſituation. Mr. Greene's army keep at a reſpectful diſtance from the Britiſh poſts. The fortifications about Charleſtown are ſo truly formidable, that whoever preſumes to attack them, will pay dear for their temerity. The Savage on her paſſage captured and brought in here a rebel ſloop, from North Carolina, bound for Rhode-Iſland, with a cargo of indigo, ſpirits of turpentine, pitch, tar, &c.

On Thurſday arrived a brigantine, laden with ſalt, prize to the Orpheus frigate, captain Colpoys, who lately ran on ſhore a brigantine of 14 guns, and a ſloop, both ſuppoſed from the Weſt-Indies; he likewiſe took a North-Carolina ſloop, which (after ſecuring the naval ſtores) was burnt.

Yeſterday arrived an armed ſhip le Perſeverence, laden with ſugars, coffee and cotton, prize to his Majeſty's ſhips Garland, Amphion and Centurion, bound from Cape Francois to Old France, ſhe being one of an hundred and fifty ſail, under convoy of ſix ſail of the line, which left Cape Francois the 13th of January. Part of her cargo, it is ſaid, conſiſts of 200,000 pounds of coffee, 200 hogſheads of ſugar, cotton, &c. &c. A very handſome capture.

A South-Carolina Gazette, by the Savage, contains the following article.—Major Coffin, with 70 Britiſh cavalry, routed 400 rebels, under Colonel Richardſon, at Smith's plantation, of whom 57 were killed and 20 taken; our loſs was Captain Archibald Campbell, 7 firſt, killed, and Captain Alexander Campbell and a dragoon wounded; among the rebels was a number who had ſubmitted to government and afterwards revolted.

R I C H M O N D, *February 16.*

General Greene, it is ſaid, has re croſſed the Ediſto and taken poſt at Dorcheſter, about 23 miles from Charleſtown. The enemy have abandoned Stono, and drawn in their advanced poſts to the Quarter-Houſe, about ſix miles from Charleſtown.

Yeſterday arrived in this town, on its way to the Southward, a detachment from the French army, conſiſting of three hundred horſe and the ſame number of foot, commanded by the Hon. Brigadier General de Choiſy.

B A L T I M O R E, *February 26.*

The Schooner Antelope, Capt. Folger, arrived here on Thurſday laſt, from Havanna; ſhe ſailed thence on the 1ſt inſtant, in company with a Spaniſh 74 gun ſhip, and a French frigate. On the 9th the Antelope captured a brig and a ſnow, part of an Engliſh fleet from Jamaica, conſiſting of five merchantmen, under convoy of two frigates, the Proſerpine and Ranger;—at the time of the capture, the remainder of the fleet were in ſight, about two leagues a-head, and the Spaniſh and French ſhips the ſame diſtance aſtern.--The latter gave chace, and in all probability came up with them. Capt Folger manned the captured ſnow, and ordered her for the Delaware, and gave the brig to his priſoners.

About the 1ſt inſtant, a new ſchooner, from Boſton, bound hither, was captured near the entrance of Cheſapeake, and ſent to New-York, by a ſmall privateer, of that port, called the Jack o'Lanthorn.

On the 9th inſtant, an inward-bound brig was chaſed aſhore, about 10 leagues ſouthward of Cape-Henry, by two Britiſh frigates and a privateer.

On Sunday laſt the ſhip Venus, Capt. James Buchanan, of this port, with a valuable cargoe on board, ſailed from Annapolis, on her outward-bound voyage. About two hours after, off Tally's-Point, ſhe moſt unfortunately overſet and ſunk; by which lamentable event, 9 of her people periſhed. The Remainder were taken up by boats from the eaſtern ſhore.

It is reported, that there hath lately been a ſevere action near Charles-Town, South Carolina, between the Britiſh, in that quarter, and the army under General Greene's command. No particulars are mentioned.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *March 6.*

A letter of marque ſhip, of 20 guns, from London, bound to New-York, prize to the privateer ſhip Junius Brutus, of Salem, is arrived ſafe in an Eaſtern port. Her cargoe is 1500 barrels of flour, ſome bale goods, &c. &c.

A letter from Newbern, North-Carolina, dated the 18th ult. informs, that the brig Jolly Tar, Capt. Philip Turner, of 8 guns and 25 men, took on the 8th the ſhip Liberty, a Britiſh tranſport of 6 guns, from Cork to Charleſtown, laden with 198 barrels and 18 half barrels of beef, 490 barrels and 75 half barrels of pork, 304 firkins of butter, 500 barrels of heavy packed flour, 180 barrels of oat-meal, 200 boxes of mould candles, and a large quantity of Iriſh linen.

Laſt Friday night arrived here a flag from Bermuda, in 12 days, by which we learn, that a paſſenger in a veſſel from Cape Francois reported there that the Spaniards had taken the Iſland of Providence, and removed the inhabitants to Cuba.

We are told Sir H. Clinton has obtained leave to return to England, and is only waiting for his ſucceſſor in office to arrive.

Extract of a letter from Little-Creek, Kent county, dated February 24, 1782.

"Yeſterday, in the afternoon, as the ſchooner Kitty Meade, Captain Callaher, from St Croix, was going up our Bay, ſhe was boarded and taken by the Refugees, near the mouth of Little-Creek.—Capt. Callaher had one man killed, and himſelf and three men wounded, one mortally. He received his wound, after he had given up his veſſel, from the hand of the Captain of the Refugees, who moſt inhumanly, with a cutlaſs, ſtruck him through the noſe, and more than an inch deep in the cheek, oppoſite to where the wound began. The wounded men are in Dover, under the care of Dr. Molleſon, where I had an opportunity of converſing with Captain Callaher this day."

The Refugee boat, by which the above ſchooner was taken, is called the Ranger, and commanded by one Jones.

The HISTORICAL REVIEW of new publications, in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1781, contains the following Extract from a Pamphlet, intituled

A Tranſlation of the Memorial to the Sovereigns of Europe *upon the preſent State of Affairs, between the Old and the New World, into Common Senſe and intelligible* Engliſh.

THIS Pamphlet is introduced as the tranſlation of a memorial ſaid to be written by Governor Pownal, and is indeed not unworthy the pen of that able politician. It contains ſuch a mixture of political and commercial knowledge, as could no otherwiſe be obtained than by long experience in active buſineſs, joined to a habit of deep thinking, and a mind ſo fraught with wiſdom and ſolid judgment, as to deſpiſe the narrow ſyſtems of thoſe miſerable politicians, who affect to govern the world by low cunning, or to awe it by deluging it with blood. Theſe men have not only loſt that dominion which they held, and might have holden, but have ſuffered the external parts of the empire to moulder away, one after another, till it is feared it will very ſoon be reduced to its original inſular exiſtence.

"Politicians, he ſays, may reaſon, and the powers of Europe may negociate or fight; but ſuch reaſonings, negociations, and wars, will have no effect; *The Independence of America is as fixed as Fate.*

If the powers of Europe will ſee the ſtate of things, and act accordingly, the lives of thouſands may be ſpared, the

happineſs of millions ſecured, and the peace of the world preſerved: If not, they will plunge into a ſea of blood; the war, which is almoſt gorged between Great-Britain and America, will extend itſelf to all the maritime powers, and moſt probably afterwards to all the inland powers; and all theſe powers, before the affair is brought to iſſue, will concur in no other ſettlement than that the American States ſhall belong to no one more than another of them, and conſequently, that they ſhall remain free and independent."

In order to ſhew how theſe matters will finally be ſettled, the writer propoſes, "to lay before the ſovereigns a view of Europe and America, and to point out what will be the natural effects of the ſeparation of them, and of the independence of America upon the commercial and political ſtate of Europe; and finally, to ſhew how the preſent criſis may be, by wiſdom and benevolence, wrought into the greateſt bleſſing of peace, liberty and happineſs which the world hath yet ſeen."

He then proceeds to a compariſon between the Old and the New World, in point of ſpirit, magnitude, and power; in all which he marks the old world as leaning towards its decline; and the new as riſing into manlineſs and vigour. The foundation of its policy is laid upon a broader plan than that of any other European ſtate.

"In America, all the inhabitants are free, and allow univerſal naturalization to all that wiſh to be ſo, and a perfect liberty of uſing any mode of life they chooſe, or any means of getting a livelihood that their talents lead them to. Their ſouls are their own. Their reaſon is their own. Their time is their own. They are their own maſters.

"In Europe, the poor man's wiſdom is deſpiſed. In America, the wiſdom and not the man is attended to. America is the poor man's country. The planters there reaſon not from what they hear, but from what they ſee and feel. Many a real philoſopher, politician, and warrior emerges out of this wilderneſs, as the ſeed riſes out of the ground.

"From this compariſon, which the writer extends to the ſeveral improvements in arts, manufactures, and agriculture, it appears, that North America has advanced, and is every day advancing, to a growth of ſtate, with a conſtant and accelerating motion, of which there has never been any example in Europe. Such is the ſpirit of the new empire in America. It is liable to many diſorders, but youthful and ſtrong, like the infant Hercules, it will ſtrangle theſe ſerpents in the cradle. Its ſtrength will grow with years. It will eſtabliſh its conſtitution and perfect growth to maturity. To this greatneſs of empire it will certainly ariſe.

"It is already grown too large for any government in Europe to manage as ſubordinate, and were I to aſk an Aſtronomer, whether, if a Satellite ſhould grow until it could balance with its planet, it could be holden any longer by any of the powers of nature in the orbit of a Satellite; and whether any external force could keep it there, he would anſwer me directly, *No.* If I aſk a father, when his ſon is grown up to full ſtrength of body, mind, and reaſon, whether he can be kept forcibly in pupillage, and will ſuffer himſelf to be treated and corrected as a child, he muſt anſwer *No.* Yet, if I aſk an European politician, who learns by hearſay, and thinks by habit, whether North America will remain dependent, he anſwers *Yes.* He will have a thouſand reaſons why it muſt be ſo, although fact riſes in his face to the very contrary.

"If England would treat America as what ſhe is, ſhe might ſtill have the aſcendency in trade and navigation; might ſtill have a more ſolid and leſs invidious power than that *Magni Nominis Umbra*, with which ſhe braves the whole world. She might yet have an active leading intereſt among the powers of Europe. But ſhe will not!--*As though the hand of divine vengeance were upon her, England will not ſee the things which make for her peace!*

"If it ſhould be ſeen, that the commercial ſyſtem of Europe is changing, and that in wiſdom and policy it ought to be changed: that the great commerce of North-America, emancipated from its provincial ſtate, not only coincides with, but is a concurring cauſe of this change: that the preſent combination of events form a criſis which providence with a more than ordinary interpoſition hath prepared; and that heaven itſelf ſeems to call upon ſovereigns to co-operate with its gracious providence: if *they* ſhould be convinced that there is nothing ſo abſurd as warring againſt each other about an object, which, as it is ſeparated from Europe, will have nothing to do with its broils, and will not belong excluſively to any one of them: if liſtening to this voice, which, as that of an angel, announcing *peace and good will to mankind*, ſummons them to terminate the endleſs and the uſeleſs operations of war; to conſider the preſent criſis as an object of council and not of battle, and therefore to meet in the communication and intercourſe of their reaſoning powers:

"*The maritime powers muſt, previous to the ſettlement of peace reſpecting America, and of the mixed intereſts of Europe and America, convene, by their miniſters, in order to conſider the points on which they may ſafely ſuſpend hoſtilities, and thoſe alſo that muſt form the baſis of treaty, and which will enter into the future ſyſtem, and on which peace may not only be made, but eſtabliſhed among the nations of the* Atlantic *ocean.*

"The cardinal points which will come under deliberation will be, 1. How far, in right and policy, it may be beſt for all to eſtabliſh the MARE LIBERUM: and how far each nation, providing for the property and dominion which they hold in bays and harbours, may accede to this eſtabliſhment, as a law of nations. 2. How far the JUS NAVIGANDI may be eſtabliſhed. 3. This will lead to deliberation on the LIBERTAS UNIVERSALIS COMMERCIORUM; free ports, and free markets. It will be beſt, by degrees, to aboliſh port duties, and raiſe their revenues by exciſe, tailles, &c. and other internal ſources of finance, immediately laid on the conſumer. This meaſure would make that country which adopted it a free port, a circumſtance very deſirable to every well-wiſher to his country."

Every Reader, who for a moment can diveſt himſelf of his prejudices, muſt be pleaſed with the peruſal of this ſenſible pamphlet.

VICTORIES

IS in excellent order, and will COVER this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Oxford townſhip, on Briſtol road, eight miles from Philadelphia, at the low rate of SIX DOLLARS the ſeaſon, THREE DOLLARS the ſingle leap, and TEN DOLLARS to inſure a foal. Victories is a good bay, carries equal to any horſe on the continent; he is near 16 hands high, well marked, one white foot, a blaze in his face; he was got by the old noted horſe Loſty, out of a three-quarter blooded mare; he trots and canters well. Good paſture will be provided for mares if required, and good attendance, by ‡ THOMAS CHAPPELL.

AT a General Court-Martial, held at Philadelphia, by order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the trial of Major-General HOWE.

December 7, 1781.

Major-General Baron STEUBEN, *Preſident.*

MEMBERS:

Brigadier-General Knox,	Majors Burnet,
Colonels Moylan,	Muirman,
Humpton,	Bauman,
Lamb,	Moore,
Stewart,	M'Pherſon,
Major Clarkſon,	Galven.

The following charges were exhibited againſt him by the Delegates of the State of Georgia in Congreſs, by order of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid State:

1ſt. For ſacrificing, by his conduct, the capital of the State of Georgia, and the troops of that State, on the 29th of December, 1778; which was the firſt cauſe of the diſtreſſes and conſequences which enſued.

2dly. For croſſing the Savannah river, the day ſucceeding the 29th of December, 1778, with the troops that had eſcaped from Savannah, and ordering thoſe at Sunbury and Auguſta to do the ſame, leaving the State at the mercy of the enemy, without any continental troops, inſtead of retreating to the back country and gathering the inhabitants, whereby the good people of the State were further diſcouraged, and the country, thus abandoned, became an eaſy prey to the Britiſh troops, they marching up and taking poſt at Auguſta, and ſending detachments to every part of the State.

To the firſt charge Major General Howe plead not guilty.

To the ſecond charge---he acknowledged that he croſſed the Savannah river, after he retreated, as ſoon as circumſtances would admit, and that he ordered the garriſon at Sunbury to evacuate that poſt, and join him wherever he might be; but did not recollect that he ordered the evacuation of Auguſta.

The Court, after maturely conſidering the charges, evidences and defence, find General Howe not guilty of the firſt charge; they find that General Howe croſſed the Savannah river and ordered the evacuation of Sunbury and Auguſta, but are of opinion that thoſe meaſures were neceſſary and military, and therefore do acquit him of both charges with the higheſt honour.

STEUBEN, Major General and Preſident.

UNITED STATES in CONGRESS *aſſembled, Jan. 24, 1782.*

A letter of the 23d from General Waſhington was read, accompanied with the proceedings of a General Court-Martial upon Major General Howe. The ſaid proceedings being read:

Reſolved, That the ſentence of the General Court-Martial, acquitting Major General R. Howe, with the higheſt honour, of the charges exhibited againſt him, be and hereby is approved and confirmed.

Extract from the Minutes.

Publiſhed by ſpecial order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

*** The Proceedings of the Court-Martial for the trial of Major General HOWE will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT, in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, 15 feet front, and 78 feet in depth, being two ſtories high, having two rooms on each floor, a good ceiled garret, and an alley on the ſide thereof, with a kitchen, one ſtory high. It pays 7l. 10s. *per ann.* ground-rent to Hudſon's eſtate, and receives 6l. 15s. from the two adjoining lots; late the eſtate of Thomas Bourne, deceaſed.

ISAAC SNOWDEN,)
JOHN REDMAN,) Executors.

A COACHMAN, who can be well recommended, and is willing to go to Maſſachuſetts, will hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers of this Paper. ¶

LAMP OIL,

By the Barrel or Gallon, to be SOLD, by

HARTSHORNE & LARGE,

At their STORE, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

To be SOLD or LETT,

A GOOD Three Story HOUSE, 20 feet front on Race-ſtreet, with two kitchens, a large and pleaſant yard, with a pump in it, and a lot adjoining the back end, with a ſtable and ſhed; goes into Fourth ſtreet. For Terms, enquire of

¶ WILLIAM SHIPLEY.

To be LETT on long Leaſes,

A LARGE LOT at Kenſington, adjoining Bachelor's-Hall, 180 feet in front on the river, and extending back as far as the Hall ground. James Bruſter lately lived on part of this lot.

Another large LOT at Kenſington, containing 12 or 13 acres, adjoining Mary-ſtreet, Charles Weſt's place, and land now in the tenure of Thomas Maſterman.

A PLANTATION, on the weſt ſide of Germantown road, three miles from Philadelphia, with a good orchard and meadow, ſome of the land lately cleared, and other part well manured; now in the tenure of Thomas Thomſon. About 40 acres more can be laid to this place, if the tenant chuſes. This is a pleaſant place for a country ſeat.

Another PLANTATION in the Northern Liberties, five miles from Philadelphia, adjoining Godfrey Twelves's place, and near to Mrs. Lawrence's, containing 220 acres, to which 80 acres more can be added if the tenant chuſes, with a good meadow and a young orchard; now in the tenure of Michael and Daniel Kaucker.

Another PLANTATION, near the laſt mentioned, containing about 35 acres, and adjoining Nicholas Waln's place; now in the tenure of Anthony Haines. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

THAT valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, formerly belonging to Benjamin Taylor, deceaſed, lying in Pennſbury townſhip, in Cheſter county, adjoining on the main branch of Brandywine creek, within leſs than one mile of two merchant-mills, and about 14 miles of Wilmington; there are on the ſaid plantation, a very commodious dwelling houſe and kitchen thereto, with a good ſpring of water ariſing in the cellar, which is very convenient for a dairy, alſo great plenty of outhouſes, barns, ſtables, ſheds, &c. likewiſe a ſmall ſtone tenement on one corner of ſaid place; there are on the ſaid plantation, two very good meadows, three orchards, and a very good garden near the houſe. The upland very good for grain, whereon may be ſowed upwards of 30 acres per year. For terms, apply to

ISAAC TAYLOR, Executor, or
‡ EZEKIEL WEBB, Guardian.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Drummore townſhip, Lancaſter county, the firſt of Auguſt laſt, A dark brown MARE, or rather a mouſe colour, ſhod all round, trots and canters, about 13 hands and an half high, 12 years old, neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come in three weeks from this date and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for her keeping, by

Feb. 15. ‡ JAMES REED.

Office of Finance,

February 26, 1782.

IRON ORDNANCE:

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred pieces of IRON ORDNANCE, lying at the Head of ELK, being the property of the United States, viz.

Two 3 pounders without carriages.
Sixteen 6 pounders,
Forty 9 pounders,
Sixteen 12 pounders, } on ſhip carriages.
Twenty-ſix 18 pound Carronades without carriages.

The prices are as follows for every pair of the above ordnance: Three pounders 120 dollars, 6 pounders 226 dollars and 2-3ds, 9 pounders 293 dollars and 1-3d, 12 pounders 333 dollars and 1-3d, and 18 pound caronades 213 dollars and 1-3d.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, on payment of the money to the Treaſurer of the United States, for a part or the whole, and producing his receipt into this office, ſhall have an order for the delivery.

Epſom, Glauber, Nitre & Rochelle Salts,

TO BE SOLD BY

JAMES VANUXEM,

In Second-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet;

WHO has for Sale, Magneſia, Tartar Crude, Crocus Metalorum, Burgundy Pitch, and other Medical Articles, either by the Quantity or Pound; Phials, Gally-pots, Cyprus Seives, Glaſs Funnels, and other Kinds of Glaſs Ware; and, as uſual, Coffee, Loaf and other Sugars, Cocoa, Teas, Spirits, and every other Article in the Wet Goods Way, either by Wholeſale or Retail. Alſo, a Quantity of SULPHUR. ¶

Philadelphia, February 26, 1782.

By virtue of a WRIT of Levari Facias,

to me directed, will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on SATURDAY, the 9th of March next, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-Houſe,

A CERTAIN Brick MESSUAGE or TENEMENT and Lot or Piece of GROUND thereto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 14 feet and two inches, and continuing the ſame breadth, 44 feet in depth and then opening and widening to the breadth of 17 feet and two inches, and continuing that breadth 134 feet further in depth to the end of ſaid lot: Bounded on the north by a lot of ground late of David Sherwin, on the eaſt by ground late of William Powell, deceaſed, on the ſouth by Cheſnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the weſt by Philip Hilliard's ground, together with the privilege of the alley on the weſt ſide of the ſaid meſſuage and lot; ſubject to a ground-rent of per annum. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing near 300 acres, about one half of the land cleared, upwards of 20 acres of meadow, and as much more may be made and watered; there are two orchards, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, ſtone ſpring-houſe, a large convenient barn and other out-houſes. The whole is well ſupplied with water from ſeveral fine ſprings and ſtreams. For terms of ſale apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia. ‡ HUGH M'CULLOCH.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of ISAAC YEARSLEY, deceaſed, on the 22d inſtant March, by public vendue, on the premiſes,

THE PLANTATION late of the ſaid Iſaac Yearſley, ſituate in the townſhip of Thornbury, and county of Cheſter, containing 118 acres, about 10 of which is good meadow, and 30 of woodland, part cleared, good for wheat or other grain, a good orchard, ſtone and log dwelling-houſes, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, frame barn, and ſeveral other out-houſes; the premiſes are ſituate in a healthy part of the country, and in a good neighbourhood, about 12 miles from Wilmington on the Lime-ſtone road, leading thence from the great Valley. Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt of April next, with a good title, upon paying one half the purchaſe money, and complying with other conditions to be made public at the time of ſale, by THOMAS TAYLOR,)
¶ JOSEPH PEARCE,) Truſtees.

To be Sold or Exchanged for Land,

Lots or Buildings, in or near the city of Philadelphia, or borough of Cheſter,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in New-Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 112 acres, about one half cleared, the remainder tolerable well timbered, with a tolerable good dwelling-houſe and barn, a bearing orchard of about 50 apple-trees, and other improvements, with about 7 or 8 acres of mowable meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made; all watered by a large run which croſſes ſaid plantation, which ſtream is judged ſufficient to turn water-works. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or exchange as above, is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, in Upper Providence townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, or to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office, in Walnut-ſtreet.

¶ AMBROSE TAYLOR.

Purſuant to an Order iſſued out of the

Orphans Court for the county of Cheſter, WILL BE SOLD, by Public Vendue, by the Adminiſtrators of the eſtate of Elizabeth Foreman, late of the townſhip of Marple, deceaſed, at the houſe of Mary Miller, on the Lancaſter road, on Saturday, the 16th of March inſtant, at Two o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of GROUND, containing about three acres, with a meſſuage or tenement and ſtable thereon erected, and alſo a young bearing orchard, ſituate in the townſhip of Haverford, on the road leading from the city of Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 11 miles from ſaid city, bounded by land of the aforeſaid Mary Miller and others; late the property of the ſaid Elizabeth Foreman, deceaſed. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by ABRAHAM FOREMAN,)
¶ NATHAN FIELD,) Execut.

RUN away, the 23d of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hamilton townſhip, Cumberland county, a ſervant GIRL, born in Philadelphia, named Margaret Morris, about 15 years of age, of low ſtature, black hair, and ſquints with one eye; had on and took with her a white linen bonnet, an old ſtriped linen ſhort gown, one white linen ditto, an old ſtriped lincey petticoat, a ſtriped cotton ditto, and a pair of calf-ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings her home to her maſter, or ſecures her in any goal ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have THREE HARD DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ WILLIAM COWEN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, in June 1779, A bright Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, blind of one eye, ſuppoſed to be 14 or 15 years old, a natural pacer; ſhe has been advertiſed before. The owner is hereby once more deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold agreeable to law. ‡ ABRAHAM DARLINGTON.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Tuesday, February 26, 1782. P. M.

On Motion,

Resolved, That the PLAN alluded to by Congress of the 17th of May, 1781, said to have been submitted to their consideration by ROBERT MORRIS, Esq; be published in the News-papers, and that one hundred copies be struck off in hand-bills, for the use of the House.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Assembly.*

To the PUBLIC.

ON the 17th day of May, 1781, the following plan was submitted to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled:

PLAN *for establishing a* NATIONAL BANK, *for the* United States *of* North-America.

I. THAT a subscription be opened for Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, in shares of Four Hundred Dollars each, to be paid in gold or silver.

II. That the subscription be paid into the hands of George Clymer, and John Nixon, Esquires, or their Agents.

III. That every subscriber of less than five shares, pay the whole sum on the day of his subscription.

IV. That every subscriber of five shares, or upwards, pay one half the sum on the day of his subscription, and the other half within three months of that day.

V. That every holder of a share shall be entitled to vote by himself, his agent or proxy, properly appointed, at all elections of Directors, and that he have as many votes as he holds shares; and that every subscriber may sell or transfer his share or shares, at his pleasure, the transfer being made in the Bank books, in presence and with the approbation of the Proprietor, or his lawful Attorney, the purchaser then to become entitled to the right of voting, &c.

VI. That there be twelve Directors chosen from among those entitled to vote, who at their first meeting shall choose one as President.

VII. That there be a meeting of the Directors quarterly, for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the Bank, and seven of the Directors to make a Board, and that the Board have power to adjourn from time to time.

VIII. That the Board of Directors determine the manner of doing business, and the rules and forms to be pursued, appoint the various officers which they may find necessary, and dispose of the money and credit of the Bank, for the interest and benefit of the proprietors, and make from time to time such dividends, out of the profits, as they may think proper.

IX. That the Board be empowered, from time to time, to open new subscriptions, for the purpose of encreasing the capital of the Bank, on such terms and conditions as they shall think proper,

X. That the Board shall at every quarterly meeting choose two Directors, to inspect and controul the business of the Bank for the ensuing three months.

XI. That the Inspectors so chosen shall, on the evening of every day, Sundays excepted, deliver to the Superintendant of the finances of America, a state of the cash account, and of the notes issued and received.

XII. That the Bank notes, payable on demand, shall by law be made receivable in the duties and taxes of every State in the union, and from the respective States, by the Treasurer of the United States, as specie.

XIII. That the Superintendant of the finances of America shall have a right, at all times, to examine into the affairs of the Bank, and for that purpose shall have access to all the books and papers.

XIV. That any Director or officer of the Bank, who shall convert any of the property, monies or credits thereof to his own use, or shall any other way be guilty of fraud or embezzlement, shall forfeit all his share or stock to the company.

XV. That laws shall be passed making it felony without benefit of clergy, to commit such fraud or embezzlement.

XVI. That the subscribers shall be incorporated under the name of "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America."

XVII. That none of the Directors shall be entitled to any pecuniary advantage for his attendance on the duties of his office as Director, or President, or Inspector, unless an alteration, in this respect, shall hereafter be made, by the consent of a majority of the stock holders, at a general election.

XVIII. That as soon as the subscription shall be filled, George Clymer and John Nixon, Esquires, shall publish a list of the names and sums respectively subscribed, with the place of abode of the subscribers, and appoint a day for the choice of Directors, to whom, when chosen, they shall deliver over the money by them received.

On the 26th day of May, 1781, after maturely considering the above plan, Congress came to the following resolutions on that subject.

By the United States *in* Congress *assembled*,
May 26, 1781.

Resolved, THAT Congress do approve of the plan for establishing a National Bank in these United States, submitted to their consideration by Mr. Robert Morris, the 17th May, 1781, and that they will promote and support the same, by such ways and means, from time to time, as may apear necessary for the institution, and be consistent with the public good.

Resolved, That the subscribers to the said bank shall be incorporated, agreeably to the principles and terms of the plan, under the name of "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America," so soon as the subscription shall be filled, the Directors and President chosen, and application for the purpose be made to Congress, by the President and Directors elected.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several States, by proper laws for that purpose, to provide, that no other Bank or Bankers shall be established or permitted within the said States, respectively, during the war.

Resolved, That the notes hereafter to be issued by the said Bank, payable on demand, shall be receivable in payments of all taxes, duties and debts due, or that may become due or payable to the United States.

Resolved, That Congress will recommend to the several Legislatures to pass laws, making it felony without benefit of clergy, for any person to counterfeit Bank notes, or to pass such notes knowing them to be counterfeit; also, making it felony, without benefit of clergy, for any President, Inspector, Director, Officer or servant of the Bank, to convert any of the property, money or credit of the said Bank to his own use, or in any other way to be guilty of fraud or embezzlement, as an Officer or servant of the said Bank. *Extract from the minutes*,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

This full acquiescence of the supreme representatives of America gives such weight to the reasonings on that subject, as carries with it the fullest conviction.

It is not therefore to enforce, but to explain the plan, that I have taken the liberty to submit the following observations:

The four first articles relate to the stock, and the means of obtaining it—Four Hundred Thousand Dollars are named; because it is conceived that such sum will be speedily and readily subscribed: how far it may be adequate to the purposes in view, or how much greater sum might have been subscribed, are unnecessary questions; let us at present make use of the resources clearly in our power, and if (as is most probable) those resources shall on experiment appear greater than at present, then, according to the ninth article, the operation may be further extended, so as fully to answer the end proposed.

The gentlemen named to receive the subscriptions are the present Directors of the Pennsylvania Bank. As this business must of necessity be, in the present instance, transacted by private persons, and as they are generally known in that line, they naturally present themselves to our consideration; their private characters will give additional weight to all their exertions.

The eighteenth article points out the mode of delivering the business over out of their hands into those of the proper officers.

The sixteenth article, which provides for the incorporation, is of such apparent propriety, that nothing need be said on that subject; and the fifth article, designating the rights of the stock holders, is founded on principles so well known, understood and felt throughout America, that explanations or arguments would be superfluous.

The sixth, seventh, eighth and tenth articles, contain the outlines of the civil government of the corporation after it shall have been formed; as the holders will not only be numerous, but be scattered through this country, and perhaps some of them reside in Europe, it will be impossible for them to manage in person their own interests: The common doctrine of representation, therefore, becomes necessary; how properly that doctrine is applied, is submitted to the consideration of those who may choose to become concerned. In confidence, however, that they will be convinced proper care is taken of individual interests, as well as of the general concern.

The seventeenth article is framed according to our present situation, and what is conceived to be the disposition of mens minds to pursue the public interest. If time and circumstances shall, by rendering the duties more laborious, or from any other cause require an alteration, the means of making it are provided for.

The twelfth article is intended to give, on the part of government, that credit to Bank notes, which the interest and convenience of individuals will naturally lead them to give in their turn. It is intended that the government shall derive advantages from this institution; government therefore should support it; not indeed by attempts to compel the acceptance of Bank notes; this would be equally unnecessary and unjust, but merely by receiving a medium, the value of which is unquestionable.

The fourteenth article contains that common provision against counterfeits, which the villainy of a part of mankind has most unhappily compelled all governments to make in the like cases.

To those acquainted with the subject—It is unnecessary to observe, that when the credit of a Bank is fully established, and it is known to possess considerable funds, the notes will not only have an equal currency with gold and silver, but even be preferred to those precious metals. These notes are more portable, they are not like hard money, liable to be clipped, or otherwise fraudulently reduced; the care taken by Bankers for their own sakes, and the private checks they use and continually vary, provide much more effectually against counterfeits, than can be done by any kind of coinage, and the certainty of receiving gold and silver on demand takes away the possibility of depreciation.

The credit of Bank paper, from these circumstances, has always been very great in every country where Banks have been established. It is therefore almost reduced to a certainty that it will be so in America, for in all reasoning on this subject our surest guide is experience.

To prevent the Bank from abusing public confidence, the eleventh and thirteenth articles are provided, by which the Superintendant of the Finances of the United States is enabled to see all their operations; of course, from the deep interest which government must have in the integrity of their conduct, he will take care, that they do not swell their paper circulation beyond the reasonable bounds which their capital will justify.

The Congress have entered so fully into the force of this reasoning, as wisely to provide by the third resolution against attempts, which private persons might make of a similar nature, and with equal propriety have extended the restriction only during the continuance of the war, leaving to a future period the provisions which may then become necessary.

The fourteenth and fifteenth articles contain cautionary provisions, equally beneficial to the corporation and to the public at large—Provisions, which are certainly founded in the most evident justice. For, however proper it may be to mingle all possible mildness in the criminal law of a country, it cannot admit of a doubt, that the flagrant breach of the greatest public trusts ought to receive the extremest punishments which can be inflicted by human laws.

To ask the end which it is proposed to answer by this institution of a Bank, is merely to call the public attention to the situation of our affairs. A depreciating paper currency has unhappily been the source of infinite private mischief, numberless frauds, and the greatest distress---the national calamities have moved with an equal pace---and the public credit has received the deepest injury. This is a circumstance so unusual in republican governments, that we may boldly affirm it cannot continue one moment, after the several legislatures shall have determined to take those vigorous and effectual measures, to which the public voice now loudly commands their attention. In the mean time, the exigencies of the United States require an anticipation of our revenues, while, at the same time, there is not such confidence established as will call out for that purpose the funds of individual citizens. The use then of a Bank is, to aid the government by their monies and credit, for which they will have every proper reward and security. To gain from individuals that credit, which property, abilities and integrity never fail to command. To supply the loss of that paper money, which, becoming more and more useless, calls every day more loudly for its final redemption: And to give a new spring to commerce, in the moment when, by the removal of all restrictions, the citizens of America shall enjoy and possess that freedom for which they contend.

In return for these benefits, the subscribers, as they will be entitled to, so they will receive that advantage from this investment of their capital, which has invariably attended the business of banking in every free commercial country.

It might be expected that some address should be made to the patriotism of the public on this occasion; but this is needless. Let the measure be examined, and let it be supported only so far as it is reasonable, useful and just.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1781.

For Sale by HARRIS & FERGUSON,
at their Commission Store, in Strawberry-Alley, sundry Articles of MERCHANDIZE, viz.

LOAF Sugar,
Muscovado and Spanish Sugars,
Coffee,
Bohea Tea,
West India Rum,
Coarse Salt,
Spanish Filberts by the bag, &c.
Almonds by Ditto,
Lead and Iron Shot,
A few Boxes of English Porter,
Claret in Hogsheads and Bottles,
Train or Liver Oil,
Spermaceti Oil, &c. ¶

Which they will sell at the lowest Prices for ready Money.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in New-London township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, whereon Richard Ervin now lives, 15 miles from Wilmington, containing 187 acres of land, 12 whereof are good meadow, a large proportion of woodland, the remainder cleared and in good fence. On the premises are a good two story brick house and kitchen, a log barn and stable, with other out-houses; also two large orchards of good fruit. The terms are reasonable, a small part of the money only is wanting, the remainder will be taken in almost any kind of wet or dry goods. Any person inclining to purchase, may know further particulars by applying to WILLIAM CRAIG, in Second-street, near Arch street, or CURTIS CLAY, in Market-street, Philadelphia. ¶

MR. VERSTILLE,

At Mrs. FORD's, in Arch street, determined to give the fullest satisfaction to the PUBLIC, whom he it devoted to serve, proposes to take MINIATURE LIKENESSES, for the two Months following, at the very moderate Price of Two GUINEAS.—If the Persons who employ him should not be satisfied with the Goodness of the Likeness, he will demand nothing for the Piece. ¶ *Feb.* 15, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JACOB KEYSER, jun. late of Germantown, deceased, are desired to be speedy in settling their accounts with the subscribers, in Germantown; and all persons to whom he was indebted are desired to bring in their accounts for payment. ¶
Feb. 18, 1782.
WICHARD MILLER,
BENJ. KEYSER,
JOSEPH KEYSER,
} Execut.

Annapolis, January 27, 1782.

GEORGE MANN begs Leave to inform the Public, and particularly those Gentlemen who have favoured him with their custom, that he is about to remove from the house he now occupies on the Dock in this city, to the INDIAN KING, in Church-street, lately kept by Mr. M'Hard. He solicits a continuance of his customers, and assures the public that he will endeavour to deserve their favour. ¶ 4 w.

To be SOLD by the subscribers,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, late belonging to William Lawrence, of Haverford township, Chester county, deceased, containing 200 acres or thereabouts, bounding on Darby creek, and near several Grist and saw-mills, distant from Philadelphia 10 miles; being pleasantly situated, and conveniently improved, with a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, and a cellar under it; one other joining, part wood and part stone, and a cellar under, with a good stone kitchen, a spring with a house over it near the door, a good large barn, hay-house, stable, cow and sheep-house, two orchards, one being grafted fruit, about 15 acres of meadow, chiefly watered, and more may be made and conveniently watered with a constant stream; near two-thirds cleared, the remainder extraordinary well timbered, abounding with walnut, &c. also two log dwelling-houses erected on the same, and supplied with meadowing and pasture-ground suitable. The whole now in the tenure of William Free and others. For terms of sale, apply to
HENRY LAWRENCE, and
JACOB JONES,
} Executors.
‡ 2 mo.

DANIEL DARBY,
Has for Sale, at his House in Walnut-street, between Second and Third-streets,
A few groce of Watch Chrystals,
Which he will sell at a very low rate, for ready Cash.
Feb. 7, 1782. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2699.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the Seventh of March next, on the premiſes,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Byberry, and county of Philadelphia, 13 miles from the city, containing 148 acres. There are about 35 acres of woodland, well timbered, twenty acres of excellent meadow, part thereof watered, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, from the advantage of ſeveral never-failing ſprings of water flowing through the ſame; the plough-land equally good to the beſt in the county, and lies convenient for working, clear of traſh; the fields properly divided by poſt and rail fences, great part thereof cedar, and all watered by never-failing ſprings.

There are on ſaid place, a good brick dwelling-houſe, three rooms on each floor, a large garret above, a large kitchen with a loft above, ſuitable for garners, a good dry cellar, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, over an excellent ſpring of water, before the door, and a well of good water at the kitchen door, a large barn, 50 feet in length, and 25 feet in width, with good ſtables for horſes and cows, an old orchard of good fruit, and a young bearing ditto, all grafted, of the beſt kinds

The ſituation of this place is very convenient, and the houſe on a pleaſant eminence, in view of the river Delaware; the land joining Poqueſton creek, with the advantage of a good mill-ſeat or other water-works, within one mile and an half of a good landing.

This place poſſeſſes every advantage which can derive from convenience and a good neighbourhood. A view thereof will give a proper idea of its real value.

There will alſo be expoſed to public ſale, on the ſame day, horſes, cows, ſheep, ſwine, and grain in the ground, a variety of farming utenſils, and other articles too tedious to mention. The Vendue to begin at ten o'clock, A. M. when the conditions of ſale will be made known, and due attendance given, by

BENJAMIN WALTON.

N. B. If the weather ſhould prove very unfavourable, the ſale will be poſtponed until the next fair day. The payments for the land will be made as eaſy as poſſible.

To be SOLD by Public SALE,

On Monday, the 11th day of March next, at one o'clock after noon, on the premiſes, and may be entered on the 10th day of April next,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituate in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, within two miles and an half of Bennet's tavern, and 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 93 acres of land, about 50 acres cleared, the reſt well timbered, about 10 acres of meadow, well watered from ſeveral ſprings. On the premiſes are a large new two-ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a cellar, a kitchen, and three rooms below, four rooms above, and two garrets, a ſpring of excellent water before the door; a large log barn, ſtable, cowhouſe, ſheephouſe and waggon-houſe; a large bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, a variety of cherry and peach trees; the whole is in good repair. A conſiderable time will be given for the payment of a part of the purchaſe money, by

Feb. 21, 1782. † JOHN LEINBERGER.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 12th day of March next,

THE PLANTATION of Abraham Wentz, deceaſed, in Worceſter townſhip, adjoining Jacob Wentz and others, containing 287 acres and ſome perches, whereon are erected two dwelling-houſes, near half a mile apart; the one is a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, with a large frame barn, a large frame cowhouſe, a pump of good water cloſe by it, a large preſs-houſe, a large ſtone ſpring and waſh-houſe, with a never-failing ſpring in it, a large ſtone ſmith's ſhop and coal ſhop; the other a good log-houſe, a compleat frame barn, and other out-houſes, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a never-failing ſpring in it, cloſe by the houſe; plenty of orchard of different kinds of fruit to each place, near 40 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, about 100 acres of excellent woodland, the meadow and woodland lying convenient for to make two places, if it ſuits the purchaſer. Any perſon, by applying to Jacob Wentz, jun. can ſee the premiſes any time before the ſale. The ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Wentz, where the terms will be made known, and an indiſputable title given, by

Feb. 23, 1782. JOHN WENTZ, jun.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Wedneſday, the 27th of March, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, whereon Colonel JOSEPH STOUT, deceaſed, dwelt, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN P. HUNT, ſituated in Hopewell townſhip, and county of Hunterdon, State of New-Jerſey, containing by eſtimation 296 acres of good land, 200 acres or more cleared, the reſt well timbered; it is watered with a number of good ſprings, a quantity of good mowing ground, and more may be made with very little expence. On the ſaid premiſes is a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with nine rooms well finiſhed, ſix fireplaces, a large entry through the center, a cellar and cellar kitchen, a well of excellent water at the door, a ſtone barn, and other out-houſes, an orchard of grafted fruit, peaches, pears, and cherries of the beſt kinds, and a variety of other fruit. The ſituation is very healthy and pleaſant, and would ſuit a gentleman or farmer. The Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on the ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale be made known, by

¶ JOSEPH STOUT.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Jacob Heiſler, of Gwinned townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, obtained a note or bill of me the ſubſcriber, of the ſaid townſhip and county, for the ſum of Twenty Pounds Nine Shillings and Ten-pence, in a fraudulent manner, on or near the 18th of this inſtant, for which I have received no conſideration; I do in this public way forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note or bill, as I do not intend to pay ſaid note or bill, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

Feb. 21, 1782. § JACOB WYANT.

THE Public are hereby informed, that Jacob Wyant's bill to me is put in ſuit, and the queſtion between us will ſpeedily be determined by a Jury of the country. The bill was given for a ſum of money, found due to me from him by two arbitrators of his own chuſing.

Feb. 25, 1782. ‡ JACOB HEISLER.

IF the hereinafter named perſons, who were ſome time priſoners in Canada, will, by letter or other ways, make known their reſidence to the Printers of this Paper, they will greatly oblige a friend and fellow priſoner of theirs, viz. *Simon Butler, Nathaniel Bullock* and *Jeſſe Cochino*, who eſcaped from Detroit in June 1779. *John Brown, Daniel Ozborn* and *Nathaniel Wade*, who eſcaped from Montreal in Auguſt 1781. *William Stags, Mr. ---- Byram, and Mr. Flanegan*, who left Canada laſt ſummer with a flag. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGROE WENCH, who has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, can cook very well, and underſtands all kinds of houſe-work. She is ſold for want of employ only. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of excellent LAND,

In the old ſettled counties of Frederick and Hampſhire, in the State of Virginia, for ſpecie only; being equally the property of the ſubſcribers, who will give a perfect title to each tract, on the final payment of the purchaſe money.

FOR a deſcription of the lands, and further particulars relative to the rates of ſale, and times of payment, apply to Mr. Peter Caſey, jun. on the South Branch, near Patterſon's Creek, or to Mr. John Logan, in Morris county, Eaſt-New Jerſey, who are our attornies, or to us.

A tract of land on the drains of Back Creek, in Frederick county, containing 400 acres.

A tract on Potowmack river, Frederick county, containing 400 acres.

Another tract on Potowmack river, Frederick county, alſo containing 400 acres.

A tract on the drains of Stoney river, in Hampſhire county, containing 340 acres.

A tract on the middle drain of Patterſon's creek, Hampſhire county, containing 400 acres.

Six tracts adjoining each other, lying on Kykendall ſaw-mill run, on the main road leading from Fort Pleaſant and the South Branch ſettlements, to Winchester, in Hampſhire county, viz. One of 402 acres, one of 265 acres, one of 344 acres, one of 82 and a half acres, one of 182 acres, one of 326 acres.

A tract ſituated on Gibbon's run, on the drains of the North river of Great-Cape-Capon, in Hampſhire county, containing 467 acres.

A tract on the Middle Lick, a branch of the Loſt river, Hampſhire county, containing 310 and three-quarters of an acre.

A tract on the drains of Patterſon's creek, Hampſhire county, containing 320 acres.

A tract on the head of Buffaloe Lick, in Hampſhire county, containing 409 acres.

A tract on the head waters of Lunies creek, in Hampſhire county, containing 312 acres.

A tract on Patterſon's creek, in Hampſhire county, containing 406 acres.

A tract on the waters of Patterſon's creek, Hampſhire county, containing 272 acres.

A tract on the head of Buffaloe Lick creek, in Hampſhire county, containing 401 acres.

A tract on the drains of Patterſon's creek, in Hampſhire county, containing 200 acres.

A tract on the waters of Patterſon's creek, in Hampſhire county, containing 422 acres.

A tract between New-Creek mountain and Patterſon's creek, Hampſhire county, containing 308 acres.

A tract on the North Branch of Patterſon's creek, Hampſhire county, containing 400 acres.

A tract on the North Fork of Patterſon's creek, Hampſhire county, containing 189 acres.

A tract at the head of the North Branch of Patterſon's creek, Hampſhire county, containing 220 acres.

A tract on the drains of Patterſon's creek, in Hampſhire county, containing 198 acres.

A tract on the drains of Patterſon's creek, Hampſhire county, containing 200 acres.

A tract in the north forks of Patterſon's creek, in Hampſhire county, containing 351 acres.

A tract on the north branch of Patterſon's creek, in Hampſhire county, containing 288 acres.

A tract on the north branch of Patterſon's creek, in Hampſhire county, containing 400 acres.

A tract on the Round-Lick run, in Hampſhire county, containing 426 acres.

A tract on the drains of Maple Bottom, in Hampſhire county, containing 400 acres.

A tract on Buffaloe Marſh, a drain of Little-Cape-Capon, in Hampſhire county, containing 400 acres.

THOMAS WHARTON,
JOSEPH WHARTON.

N. B. Mr. Logan is intimately acquainted with almoſt every tract, as is Mr. Caſey, who will attend and ſhew them.

The following Plantations to be Lett,

And may be entered upon the 25th day of March next,

ONE good PLANTATION, commonly known by the name of Spaw-Place, ſituate within one mile of the town of Mount-Holly, Weſt New-Jerſey. This plantation has a large proportion of meadow, a good houſe, ſtables and orchard. It contains in the whole about 180 acres, and is now in the tenure of Samuel Cox.

One good Plantation, ſituate within one mile of Hide's-town, Eaſt New-Jerſey, containing about 80 acres, on which is a good houſe, ſtables, orchard, and other ſuitable conveniences, now in the tenure of Richard Douglaſs.

One large Plantation, adjoining the above, containing 280 acres, with a good houſe, barn and ſtables; there is a piece of good meadow, and a large proportion of orchard of the beſt fruit, with almoſt all other conveniences neceſſary to render a farm agreeable; the whole in the tenure of Samuel Allen.

One other Plantation, adjoining the above, containing 212 acres, properly laid out in fields, in good fence, with a good houſe, barn and ſtables, and an excellent well of water before the door, a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit, and is now in the tenure of Daniel Hutchinſon.

The above Plantations will be lett ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the appliers. For further information and terms, enquire of PETER SHIRAS, Eſq; in Mount-Holly, or JOHN SHIELDS, in Philadelphia. t. b. c. 4 w.

TO BE SOLD,

On eaſy terms, and immediate poſſeſſion,

A PLANTATION, containing 130 acres, joining the main branch of Big Elk, part in Cæcil and part in Cheſter counties; there is on the premiſes a good ſquare log houſe, kitchen, weaver's ſhop and barn, a never failing ſpring near the door, and good orchard. On this tract may be made upwards of 20 acres watered meadow, and by procuring privilege to join a dam to the oppoſite ſhore, any kind of water works may eaſily be erected on that well known large ſtream Big Elk, and only about eight miles from the Head of Elk river, where large quantities of wheat are annually brought for ſale. For further particulars enquire of THOMAS or ROBERT MAY, at Elk Forge, Cæcil county, Maryland, ¶ 6 w. *Feb.* 12, 1782.

By Order of FREDERICK ANTES, Eſq; Treaſurer of Northumberland county,

NOTICE is hereby given, That all perſons in arrears for land taxes within the ſaid county may, for their greater convenience, have an opportunity, and they are hereby requeſted to pay off the ſame, by applying at Doctor Joſeph Gardner's, three doors below the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet; where the ſubſcriber will attend with the accounts till ten o'clock in the forenoon, and from ſix to nine in the evening of every day, Sundays excepted, during the preſent ſeſſion of General Aſſembly. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

Feb. 27, 1782. ¶

Office of Finance.

FEBRUARY 12, 1782.

WHEREAS the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, on the ſecond day of November, 1781, did reſolve, That it be recommended to the ſeveral States to lay taxes for raiſing their quotas of money for the United States, ſeperate from thoſe laid for their own particular uſe; and to paſs acts directing the collectors to pay the ſame to the Commiſſioner of the loan-office, or ſuch other perſon as ſhould be appointed by the Superintendant of Finance, to receive the ſame within the State, and to authorize ſuch receiver to recover the monies of the Collectors for the uſe of the United States, in the ſame manner and under the ſame penalties as State taxes are recovered by the Treaſurers of the reſpective States, to be ſubject only to the orders of Congreſs or the Superintendant of Finance.

AND WHEREAS it is not only neceſſary that ſome preciſe mode be adopted for managing the public buſineſs in this reſpect, but alſo that the ſame be publicly known, ſo that all perſons concerned therein may have due notice thereof; I have therefore eſtabliſhed the following Rules, in that behalf, for the receivers, who have been or ſhall be by me appointed.

1ſt. They ſhall, according to the powers and authorities which they may reſpectively be inveſted with, urge the payment of the ſeveral quotas of money which are or may by required by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

2dly. They ſhall receive bank notes iſſued by the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, in payment of taxes; and when they ſhall receive any other money, they ſhall purchaſe therewith the ſaid bank notes.

3dly. They ſhall at the end of every week make out a caſh account, containing all the receipts of money during ſuch week, which account ſhall be tranſmitted by the next ſucceeding poſt to the Superintendant of Finance.

4thly. They ſhall, from time to time, tranſmit the bank notes in their poſſeſſion, by ſuch perſon and in ſuch manner as the Superintendant of Finance ſhall direct, to the Treaſurer of the United States, which perſon ſhall give a receipt for the ſame.

5thly. When ſuch notes, ſo tranſmitted, ſhall arrive, a warrant ſhall iſſue therefor, in favor of the Treaſurer of the United States, under the ſeal of the treaſury, ſigned by the Superintendant of Finance, and duly entered in the regiſter's office, directed to the receiver who ſhall have tranſmitted the ſame; and the ſaid Treaſurer, on receipt thereof, ſhall give a diſcharge for the ſame in the uſual form, indorſed on the ſaid warrant; which receipt being alſo entered in the regiſter's office, the ſaid warrant ſhall be tranſmitted to the ſaid receiver, who ſhall cancel the receipt originally given to him.

6thly. The ſaid receivers ſhall, at the end of every month, make out an exact account of the monies received by them reſpectively, during ſuch month, ſpecifying therein the names of the perſons from whom the ſame ſhall have been received, the dates and the ſums; which account they ſhall reſpectively cauſe to be publiſhed in one of the newſpapers of the State; to the end that every citizen may know how much of the monies collected from him, in taxes, is tranſmitted to the treaſury of the United States for the ſupport of the war; and alſo, that it may be known what monies have been at the order of the Superintendant of Finance. It being proper and neceſſary, that in a free country the people ſhould be as fully informed of the adminiſtration of their affairs as the nature of things will admit.

ROBERT MORRIS.

TO BE LETT.

A LOT of good LAND, containing about four acres, with a good two ſtory houſe, four rooms on a floor, a large ſhop, good kitchen, and a good well of water at the door, a good barn and ſtables, a pailed garden, a young orchard of good fruit; alſo a lot of paſture, and one to mow, ſituate in Pittſgrove townſhip, Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Greenwich, Cohanſey, Bridge-town and Cape-May, where a Stage waggon paſſes once a week, 28 miles from Philadelphia, in a good and healthy part of the country, and where a ſhop is much wanted, or may ſuit other public buſineſs; it may be entered on the 25th of March next. Any perſon inclining to leaſe the ſame, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes. ¶ JOHN RAMBO.

Benſalem, Bucks County, Second-Month, 1782.

Found on the Southampton road, near Stony Meadow, A SILVER WATCH. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

¶ THOMAS STACKHOUSE.

ALL Perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of JONATHAN PASCHALL, late of Kingſeſſing, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order that they may be ſettled for payment; and all thoſe any how indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment of the ſame to me.

Feb. 23, 1782. † SUSANNA FISHER, Executrix.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS MILLER, late of Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted by † WILLIAM THOMPSON, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD or LETT,

TWO VALUABLE PLANTATIONS; one containing near 400 acres, of which about 100 is woodland, 50 acres of good tide meadow, and 20 more may be made; all on a branch that runs through the middle of the plantation, and is dammed from the river by a ſhort and good bank, which makes a convenient landing that is well ſituate for buſineſs; there are on the premiſes a convenient ſeat for a ſaw mill, about a quarter of a mile from ſaid landing; a very good orchard, containing a variety of the beſt of grafted fruit; a good houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. the whole is beautifully ſituate on the river Delaware, and has a delightful ſituation for a gentleman's country ſeat, which may be divided from the farm if required. The other is in the townſhip of Shrewſbury, in Monmouth county, containing about 100 acres, with a good houſe, barn, orchard, &c. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given to both or either place; in caſe of purchaſe-money, the payments will be made eaſy, if ſecurity is given. Any perſon that chooſes to treat as above, will be informed the terms, by applying on the firſt deſcribed premiſes, in Mansfield townſhip, between Burlington and Bordentown, by ARTHUR DONALDSON.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A PLANTATION in Birmingham, Cheſter county, near Chads's Ford. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, and view the place, and know the terms. ¶

Second-Month 13, 1782, JOSEPH DAVIS.

PURSUANT to an Order iſſued out of the Orphans Court for the county of Cheſter, will be ſold at Public Vendue, by the adminiſtratrix of James Hunter, late of the townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland, deceaſed, at the ſign of the White Horſe on Lancaſter road, the ſeventh day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, with a barn, ſtables and ſpring-houſe thereon erected, containing 82 acres and 83 perches, upwards of 20 acres whereof is good woodland, ſituate in the Great Valley, Eaſt Whiteland townſhip aforeſaid, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania; bounded by lands of John Kerlin, John Templeton and others; ſubject to the ſubſcriber's right of dower, or an undivided third part of ſaid tract of land during her natural life, and alſo ſubject to the right of Martha the wife of John Rittew, a poſthumous daughter of John Hunter, father of the aforeſaid deceaſed, to wit, one undivided ninth part of one third part of the whole, at the deceaſe of the aforeſaid Adminiſtratrix. Late the property of the ſaid James Hunter. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by

¶ ANN BLANCHFORD, Adminiſtratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

Beautifully ſituated on the river Schuylkill,

A PLANTATION of 50 acres old meaſure, but thought to be more, with good improvements, as a dwelling houſe, barn, orchard, a draw well at the door, and a valuable piece of meadow between the houſe and river. It lies in Upper Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 16 miles from the city, and a mile below the Swedes-Ford, and is a place ſuitable for a tavern and ferry, which have formerly been upon it. It is intitled to a ſhare of a valuable ſhad fiſhery, and is very convenient to lime, there being kilns and plenty of lime ſtone on the adjoining places. Poſſeſſion may be given the firſt of April next. Whoever is deſirous to purchaſe, may know the terms of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

Feb. 11, 1782. ¶ EZEKIEL RAMBO.

TO BE SOLD,

A GRIST-MILL, with two pair of ſtones, two bolting cheſts and hoiſting geers complete, which go by water, ſuitable for either merchant or country work, ſituate on Wiſſahickon creek, a never failing ſtream, about half a mile above the mills of the ſubſcriber laſt named, and ſix miles from this city. About 38 acres of land, four acres of which is watered meadow, and more may be made; about 25 acres thereof is woodland well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a ſtone dwelling houſe, pleaſantly ſituated, a ſpring-houſe contiguous thereto, and a young thriving orchard. Any perſon inclining to become a purchaſer, may know the terms by applying to

NICHOLAS RITTENHOUSE, or
¶ 4 w. JOHN VANDEREN.

N. B. If the ſaid mill and premiſes are not ſold before the 25th day of March next, they will then be leaſed.

To be SOLD at Public Sale, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION or tract of Land, ſituate in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, near Lewis's mill, containing about 160 acres more or leſs, a quantity of which is meadow, and more may be made, and about 60 or 70 acres of which are extraordinary well timbered, contiguous to two ſaw and two griſt-mills; on the ſaid plantation are a large ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of good water, barn and other buildings, apple orchard, with a ſtream of water, &c. The ſituation of ſaid place is very convenient to a good market, held twice every week at Wilmington, the diſtance about eight or nine miles. Poſſeſſion of the premiſes may be had the ninth of the fourth month next. For terms, apply to WILLIAM ZANE, at the corner of Walnut and Fourth ſtreets, Philadelphia, or to ALICE BENNETT, in Wilmington.

N. B. The ſale to begin at the ſecond hour, P. M. on the 15th day of the third month next, where attendance is intended to be given by the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM ZANE,
ALICE BENNETT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe indebted by bill, bond, note of hand or otherwiſe, to the eſtate of JESSE WILLIAMSON, late of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, they are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring or ſend in their accounts properly proved, within the limitted time of three months from the date hereof, in order that a dividend may be made, and thoſe that do not, will be excluded the benefit thereof.

SARAH WILLIAMSON, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. All debts due to the above eſtate are forbid being paid to any perſon but the ſaid Sarah Williamſon, or Mordecai Pearſall, who only are lawfully impowered to receive the ſame. *Feb.* 13, 1782. ¶

SALE

OF that very valuable and pleaſantly ſituated FARM, commonly called *The Bainbridge Farm*, in the townſhip of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, ſtate of New-Jerſey, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. John P. Schenck, William Phillips, Ezekiel Smith and others. It conſiſts of 281 acres of land, about 40 of which are woodland, 50 meadow, and the remainder tillage and paſture of excellent graſs. The meadow is of the beſt quality, being part of the Maidenhead meadows ſo much celebrated, and the quantity may be encreaſed to double with very little pains. The cleared land is divided into five fields, in each of which is a conſtant ſpring of good water; there are alſo ſeveral incloſures. The farm-houſe is large, well built with ſtone, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, with the best of cellars, and a ſtone kitchen adjoining; there are alſo a barn and convenient ſtables. It is three and a half miles from Princeton, nine from Trenton, and about one from the poſt road. The ſoil is fertile, well calculated either for raiſing grain or breeding ſtock. For terms, apply to Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre, at Kenſington, Philadelphia; William C. Houſton, Eſq; at Trenton; Daniel [illegible], Eſq; near Pitts-Town; or the ſubſcriber on the [illegible], who will ſhew it to any perſon inclined to treat for the purchaſe. DANIEL AGNEW.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Lower Merion, Philadelphia county, a [illegible] red HEIFER, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. †

MARY HELLER.

November 19, 1782.

Newport, in New-Caſtle county, Feb. 12, 1782.

To be LETT, and may be entered on the 25th day of March next,

THE TAVERN HOUSE, now in the tenure of Mr. Zebedee Hollingſworth; the houſe is large and has four rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the whole, a large kitchen, waſh houſe and ſmoak-houſe, a good pump in the yard, two good ſtables, and a large ſhed and garden. Nine acres of marſh and about 20 of upland, all under good fence, and equally divided into four lots. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers near the premiſes.

WILLIAM ROBESON,
¶ USTA VALRAVEN.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On MONDAY, the 11th day of March, at Two o'Clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the Great Valley, Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 50 acres, a conſiderable part of which is woodland. There are two good dwelling-houſes, an orchard, and a well of good water thereon. It is bounded on the ſouth by the great Coneſtogoe road, and on the eaſt by the road leading from the White Horſe tavern to the Yellow Springs, in a very public, pleaſant part of the country, and very ſuitable for a ſtore keeper or tradeſman. It is propoſed to diſpoſe of this tract in ſeven lots, for the conveniency of purchaſers, or it will be ſold together, as may appear moſt agreeable. A plan of the tract, as it has been divided, may be ſeen, by applying to Joſhua Vernon on the premiſes. The terms and other particulars will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by ¶ PERSIFOR FRAZER.

THE ſubſcriber, as acting adminiſtrator of the eſtate of Captain Jonathan Hager, late of Waſhington county, in the ſtate of Maryland, deceaſed, requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate by bonds, notes or otherwiſe, to make payment to him; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts to be ſettled; for which purpoſe, as alſo to receive the ground rents of Elizabeth Town (or Hager's-Town, in ſaid county, the ſubſcriber will attend at the houſe of Mr. Belſhuber, in ſaid town, from the firſt day of March next, to the 12th day of the ſame month.

The ſubſcriber has alſo to Lett, about 4000 acres of LAND in ſaid county (1400 acres thereof in his own right, and the reſt as a Truſtee.) This Land adjoins Hager's-Town; as the fertility of the ſoil in that neighbourhood is ſo well known, it is needleſs to give a particular deſcription. For terms, the ſubſcriber may be applied to whilſt he ſtays there, or before and after at his houſe, in Philadelphia county, in this ſtate.

DANIEL HEESTER, jun.

Philadelphia county, February 14, 1782.

For terms, apply alſo to Dr Henry Schnebly, near ſaid land; but none need apply that cannot be well recommended for induſtry. ¶

To be SOLD, and may be entered on the firſt day of April next, or ſooner if required by the purchaſer,

A GOOD PLANTATION, in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, near Kennet ſquare, containing near 200 acres, about 130 cleared, the reſt well timbered, about 20 acres of meadow made and moſtly watered, and 10 acres more may be made, as there is a large run goes through the premiſes, and ſprings, ſo that there can be water in every field. There are two dwelling-houſes, two ſpring-houſes, a middling large barn, with ſtone ſtables under the whole, a good apple orchard, and a good place for ſetting up a diſtillery, and in a good neighbourhood for fruit and grain. The above will be ſold cheap for cash. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, or to Caleb Way, at the ſign of the Waggon, on the Lancaſter road. The above place is 12 miles from Wilmington.

Feb. 11, 1782. BENJAMIN WAY.

N. B. The abovelaid Caleb Way has ſeveral houſes and gardens to lett to labourers this ſpring. Apply at the ſign of the waggon. ¶

New-Caſtle, Feb. 4, 1782.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on the fifth day of January laſt, a young Negroe wench, named HESTER; and confeſſeth herſelf to be the property of Elizabeth Ramſey, at or near to Octarara. Her miſtreſs or owner is requeſted to come, pay charges, and take her away within three weeks from the above date, otherwiſe ſhe will be diſcharged according to law.

† THOMAS CLARK Goaler.

TO BE LETT,

A LOT, in the Northern Liberties,

Containing between eight and nine acres.

Apply to ROBERT HAZLEHURST,

In Second ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

Red Lion, January 6, 1782.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of MATTHIAS FENTON, deceaſed late of Benſalem, Bucks county, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, will pleaſe to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for payment.

JOSEPH FENTON, and) Adminiſt.
† JOHN FENTON.)

To be SOLD by Private Sale,

A SMALL FARM, containing 30 acres of good farming land, within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, ſituated in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, between the main roads leading to Philadelphia and Concord, on a riſing piece of ground, having an extenſive proſpect of the river Delaware, the Brandywine mills, and a part of Wilmington, on which is a ſmall dwelling houſe, kitchen, waſh-houſe, with a good well under cover, chair-houſe, a ſtone ſmoak houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn and ſtables, all in good repair, the fences are almoſt new, a ſmall orchard of about 60 trees of grafted fruit, with a variety of other fruit; there are three acres ſowed with clover, and two acres more in good order for ſowing, alſo four acres of drained marſh in graſs, within one mile of ſaid farm. The above premiſes will be ſold together or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. If not ſold before the 25th of March next, it will then be ſold by public ſale, and immediate poſſeſſion given. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, ¶ 5 w. GEORGE EVANS.

WAS found in the evening of the 5th inſt. on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol, a BUNDLE of CLOTHES. Whoever has loſt the ſame, on proving property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber near the eleven mile ſtone.

Feb. 21, 1789. ¶ JOSEPH ENOCH.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 95 acres of good land, part thereof well timbered, pleaſantly ſituated in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, 5 miles from Philadelphia, near Frankford, bounding on Frankford creek, and the road leading from Frankford to Germantown. There are on ſaid plantation, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, a kitchen, a large frame barn and ſtabling, a never failing ſpring of good water, with a ſtone houſe over it, and a well of water, with a pump in it, near the door, a large apple orchard of grafted fruit, and ſundry other fruit-trees, about four acres of meadow, and more may be cleared. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms and view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the ſame. † ROBERT HARPER.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Abington, and county of Philadelphia, on the Oxford road, 12 miles from the city, bounded by lands of Robert Fletcher, Lewis Roberts and others, containing 189 acres; on which there are a ſtone dwelling houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe, a young bearing orchard, chiefly grafted fruit; the greater part of the upland lately limed, a ſufficient quantity of meadow, plenty of timber and water, having a ſpring in each field, a pump by the door; the whole under good fence. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to SAMUEL SIMPSON, near the corner of Front and Race ſtreets, or SAMUEL SIMPSON, jun. on the premiſes. ¶

Murder and Robbery,

COMMITTED in the night between the 3d and 4th of January laſt, on the body and property of SUSANNAH DAVIES, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, in Cheſter county, by a certain GEORGE HOLT, late from Yorkſhire, in England: He is about 35 years of age, ſpeaks much in the Yorkſhire dialect, is a weaver by trade, about 5 feet 10 inches high, with hollow eyes, and a ſcar on his left cheek, ſwarthy complexion, with brown hair, tied behind: Had on, an old ſurtout coat, a coatee of mixed colours, old leather breeches, and ſquare copper buckles in his ſhoes, but may change his cloaths. It is ſuppoſed he went to Philadelphia on his way to New York. Whoever takes up the ſaid Gorge Holt, and ſecures him in any goal on the Continent, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the reward of TEN POUNDS Specie, paid by JOSEPH DAVIES, of Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶ *February* 9, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE 20 feet LOTS in front, and in length about 68 feet, ſituated on the north ſide of Gilbert's or Elfreth's-alley, which extends from Second to Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets. On one of the lots is a good two ſtory brick kitchen. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe, may know the terms of Mr. PETER DEHAVEN, in Fourth-ſtreet, near the College. †

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

Living in Middletown townſhip, Cheſter county

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Fallowfield, containing 150 acres and upwards, part whereof cleared, of which there is about 60 acres of meadow, and a large quantity more may be made, and well watered; the woodland well timbered. For further information enquire of the Subſcriber.

WILLIAM PENNELL.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the 5th inſt. at night, A black HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, canters well, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a ring bone on his off fore-foot, about ſeven years old, freſh ſhod all round. As he was a borrowed horſe, there is no other marks remembered. Whoever brings ſaid horſe to William Levering's, in Roxbury townſhip, on the Ridge road, or to Mrs. Bogart's tavern, at the Croſs-Keys, Philadelphia, or to John Brown, Baltimore, currier, ſhall receive the above reward for horſe and thief, or SIX POUNDS for the horſe, paid by JOHN BROWN, in Baltimore, or by me

WILLIAM LEVERING.

Philadelphia county, February 9, 1782. †

February, 4 1782

CAME to the plantation of Joſeph Turner, Eſq; in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, the beginning of November laſt, a light grey ſtone HORSE, about 14 hands high, natural trotter, has no brand to be ſeen, and has a ſcar on the off ſide of his rump. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold for ſame. ¶ CHRISTIAN GROVER.

OLIVIER and COMPANY,

Oppoſite the Old Sugar Houſe, in Front-ſtreet continued in the Northern Liberties,

RETURN their ſincere Thanks to all thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom, and would further beg leave to inform them and the public, that they have now a good aſſortment of Mould CANDLES of their own manufacture, which they will diſpoſe of at a reaſonable rate, and hope for the continuation of their former cuſtom.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels may be ſupplied with any quantity on the ſhorteſt notice. ¶

Damaged Powder bought, or repaired

reaſonably; and Salt-Petre purchaſed, or worked into Powder, by the Subſcriber, at Frankford Powder-Mill.

Feb. 12, 1782. ¶ JOHN EVE.

Found, on Monday, the 18th inſtant,

buried in the Commons of Philadelphia, Two Watches, two Silver Table Spoons, and four Tea ditto. The owner, by applying to NICHOLAS BERNARD, in Third-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, proving property, and paying charges, may be informed where they are. ¶